The atre C mique Muligan Guard Pinto, 1 and 1P. M. Thalla Theatre Bettstandont, 1P. M. lony Poster's Theaten-Variety, 1484 S.F. M. Union Square Theater-Cricks on the Heath. IP, M. Windsor Theater-Sheria. IP, M. Wallack's Theater-Motis. IP, M. Bd Av. Thentre—Cherk #P. M. Bib Av. Thentre—The Dike's Motto, #P. M. E4th Mt. Thentre—P. dorn. #P. M.

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#### Marriages and Deaths.

Hereafter marriage and death notices will be received at The Ses office until midnight. They should, however, be brought in as early as possible.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

While the civil service reformers are congratulating themselves upon the benign effects of the rule against the collection of political assessments from Federal officeholders, the Republican party is engaged as assiduously as ever in the work of levying its illegal taxes upon the salaries of those unlucky persons. The poor officeholders who have hitherto been plundered to buy its victories, are now called upon to pay what next year will show to be its funeral expenses.

It is not Boss Mahone only who carries on the savory business which JAY HUBBELL left. It is not to Virginia that Mr. WILLIAM Ports and his respectable friends in the Civil Service Reform Association of this city need turn their horrified eyes to see a law plainly violated and the public service made the tool of a corrupt party engaged in a desperate struggle to save itself from ruin.

Let Mr. Ports and his respectable friends go to any Custom House, Post Office, or internal revenue office in any State in which there is to be any election this fall, and they will find that every Government employee there has been called upon to contribute to the campaign fund. If he refuses, it is at his peril. The contribution is as voluntary as that of a man who gives up his purse to a polite road agent.

Let Mr. WILLIAM POTTS and his respectable friends stroll down to the New York Custom House and see if they can find any of the employees who haven't received a little document signed by one Hobbs. Every man in the Custom House knows what he has to pay, his "voluntary contribution" being proportionate to his salary.

Collector Robertson will say that nobody has to pay unless he is willing. His subordinates know better. If they don't pay, they incur the enmity of their superiors Their work is made disagreeable, a rigid watch is kept over them, and presently they are suspended for some trivial cause. Things are made so unpleasant for them that most lose their situations.

But all the blackmail the Republican party can get in this way or in any way won't save it. The unclean thing must be driven out.

### To Some of Our Friends in Brooklyn.

We are sorry to observe on the part of some of those who are engaged in promoting the success of Mr. Low in the present canvass, a disposition to get angry and to exhibit unjustifiable harshness of feeling and language toward their opponents. What if Mr. HENDRIX was a reporter, and

is not worth a hundred thousand dollars? Is that any reason why he should not be elected Mayor of Brooklyn, if the majority of the people wish to elect him? He is a strong and capable man, and we can testify of our own knowledge that he is likely to make just the kind of Mayor that the city of Brooklyn needs at present. Why, then, should the friends of Mr. Low be disturbed about it? Do they expect to have everything to suit at Mr. HENDRIX? Why should they cherish any animosity against those who are going to vote for him, and who, if they can, are determined to elect him?

Good nature is a precious treasure in a political canvass. In every election somebody must be disappointed. Wise politicians always keep their temper amid the searching discussions and the merciless criticisms that necessarily precede and accompany s popular contest at the polls.

We believe that Mr. Low is going to be defeated, and that Mr. HENDRIX will be elected by a very handsome majority. But let it all be done in good humor, and let us be happy over it when it is completed.

We like the idea of a clever workman to THE SUN office being elected Mayor of a great city. He is worthy; he is faithful; he is competent. He has been tried and has never been found wanting. He has graduated in a good school.

Three cheers for the next Mayor of Brook-

## Punishing Absenteeism.

The Postmaster-General recently dismissed PAUL VANDERVOORT, a clerk of the railway postal service, for frequent absences from duty. Vandervoorris the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and from the political influence of that organization he assumed and was allowed privileges not usually enjoyed by other officeholders.

Judge Gresham's action was undoubtedly proper. It is to be commended as an example in the discharge of official duty. But if this rule is to be applied to subordinates, why shall it not also be applied to their superiors? They are all alike public servants, bound by the same laws and professing to

act under them. The greatest responsibility rests on the superiors, who are charged with the care of the highest public trusts. If they are delinquent in duty, or faithless to their obligations, by culpable neglect of both, ought they to be treated as a preferred class? among the reservations last summer to see

Should they escape the penalties inflicted on humbler officials for smaller offences? The last Republican Congress drew a bread listinction between the officeholders, in the

true spirit of its cherished class legislation: " All absence from the departments on the part of said clerks or other employees, in excess of such leave of ab-sence as may be granted by the heads thereof, which shall not exceed thirty days in any one year, except in case of nickuess, shall be without pay."

This act is limited to "clerks or other employees" exclusively. By construction the phrase "other employees" is made to mean messengers, watchmen, laborers, and the like. Yet in point of ability, training, and knowledge of public business, some of these clerks are more capable than the heads appointed over them by political influence, par

tisan favor, or personal partiality.

All the heads of departments, Assistant Secretaries, Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers, Superintendents, and the host of officials not described as "clerks or other employees" are outside the operation of this law. There is no restraint imposed on them. Those who enjoy high places and big salaries are carefully excepted as a select class, not to be touched by the rude hand of legislation.

First Congress enacts that the clerks shall get twelve months' pay for eleven months' work, and then it opens the door for all officials above that grade to receive full salaries, whether absent from duty or present at

What is the outcome of this legislation, as tested by experience? Not only the President, but every member of the Cabinet except Judge Gresham, a recent accessionhas been absent from Washington between two and three months during the past year. The heads of bureaus and others holding responsible posts, followed in their footsteps. The First Comptroller of the Treasury openly defied the decencies of official life as a partisan speaker in the Ohio campaign.

All these officers drew every dollar of their pay during these protracted absences, and many of them appropriated public property to their personal pleasure while wandering over the country and discrediting the service of the people. The scandals of Grantism were repeated in an offensive form.

Proper as was the act of Judge Gresham in removing VANDERVOORT for absenteeism, it stands as a stinging rebuke to the Administration, which has practised and encouraged that official crime beyond any other in the

### Commissioner Price's Stewardship.

The only portion of the annual report of Commissioner HIRAM PRICE of the Indian Office which can be perused with entire gratification is that which relates to education. In this matter the year's gain has been decided.

More than ten thousand Indian youths now attend the Government and denominational schools, exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, who, of course, have long had systems of education. There are, or were at the end of the fiscal year, 5,014 day scholars and 5,143 boarding pupils. When we speak of Indian schools we are apt to think first of Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove; but these three institutions only have an aggregate of 641 on their rolls, and various schools in the States, under the Appropriation act of 1882, 106 more; while the great body of the boarding pupils, 4,396 strong, as well as all the day scholars, are to be found among the tribes themselves. Eight new boarding schools have been opened during the year, so that the whole number of them is now seventy-seven, or, with the three training seminaries just mentioned, eighty. By next summer three more training schools will be in operation, in places favorable for instruction. One will be at Chiloces, in the Indian country, near the Kansas border; a second at Lawrence; the third at Genoa, in Nebraska. These three will contain 640 pupils, thus duplicating the capacity of Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove. The training schools are specially interesting and promising because in them the industries and mechanic arts hold the foremost place, and the graduates will go from them to the tribes with ideas, information, practical skill, and habits which must tell on the future of their race.

One of the best features of these schools is that there is no picking among tribes for tolerably civilized scholars. They are gathered in from the wildest and least tractable bands as well as from those most familiar with the pursuits of the whites. During the year twenty-seven Southern Ute youths were received at the Albuquerque boarding school-the first of the tribe that had ever seen the inside of a schoolhouse. The appliention of Mr. PRICE for \$25,000, with which to begin education among the Alaska Indians, seems to us rational and a much better use of the money than if put into powder and shot for bombarding their coast-

wise villages to revenge some fancied insult Credit must be given, of course, to the religious bodies, whose work in education among the red men is prosecuted in some cases with and in others without the aid of the Government. They carry on from their own resources seven out of the seventy-seven boarding schools, and lifteen more with Government help. They also have thirty-one of them in this world? Why should they sneer | the day schools, of which eighteen are maintained without appropriations by Congress.

These matters pertaining to education form the bright pages of Mr. PRICE's yearly summary. One does not read with equal satisfaction such a statement as this:

"It has for years been the practice to approve con racts by which outside parties have taken from the Indians hundreds of thousands of dollars for service which ought not to have cost the Indians one cent. During th last four years agreements have been entered into be-tween Indians and different attorneys by which these attorneys were to receive from the Indians \$755,221.28 for collecting from the Government money said to be due the Indians. It is the duty of the Government to see that the wards of the nation receive what is justly due them, free of cost."

The things that Mr. PRICE seems particularly auxious to secure from the coming Congress are three new or increased appropriations and one law. The appropriations are for surveying the bounds of reservations, for greater efficiency in the Indian police, and for detecting and prosecuting people who bring liquor to the red men. All these are good objects, although it will bear investigation whether the real trouble in all of them is the lack of money. The new law desired is one for punishing those who sell arms or ammunition to the Indians. But more worthy of early consideration, it seems to us, are the Commissioner's suggestions for a proper system of laws and courts specially provided for the reservations. Should such courts be established, having regard to the red man's ignorance of technicalities, they might be of great use. Yet it is rather discouraging to see that the chief outcome looked for by the Commissioner from such courts is that of

suppressing Indian dances! It is difficult, also, to feel very enthusiastic over the policy of reducing reservations, which boasts of having secured within a couple of years over a million acres from one tribe and over two millions from each of two others. This policy may originate entirely in a desire to enrich the poor red man, but it somehow also suits exactly the grasping white. The feverish anxiety in this matter, which even sent a Senate committee

how much of them could be got hold of at once for a few cents an acre, seems to indicate a fear that a generation hence the

Indian owners will have learned the value of their lands for their own grazing, tilling, or mining, or for selling at the market price to whoever may wish to buy.

The Opposition to Mr. Maynard. It will be not only unfair to Mr. MAYNARD, but very prejudicial to the interests of the iquor dealers themselves, if they succeed in argely reducing the vote which he receives for Secretary of State. The opposition to him which has been quietly developed within the past few weeks is founded on a misapprehension of his course as a member of the Legislature. As we understand it, his votes in regard to the regulation of the liquor traffic had no application to cities, but correctly represented the views of a great majority of the Democrats in his own rural constituency. His action merely showed that he was in favor of regulating the liquor traffic according to the demands of the different localities in which it is carried on; and to represent him as a fanatical temperance

advocate is a gross injustice. If the duties of Secretary of State could in any manner affect the interests of liquor dealers, we have no doubt that Mr. MAYNABI would deal with those interests fairly to all oncerned; but as matter of fact the incumbent of that office has no more to do with liquor interests than he has with the internal affairs of China or Japan.

Under these circumstances, an unreasoning hostility to Mr. MAYNARD will be regarded as so intolerable that if it appears to be at all formidable, it will drive over to his support thousands of Independent voters. prohibitionists and temperance men, and will tend to put the Democratic party in a false position on the liquor question.

The Civil Service Reform Association has sent a circular to the Republican candidates for State offices inquiring if they are in favor of civil service reform, and they all, with one accord, reply, "We are."

The story is told of a rich State Senator, who

had notoriously acquired his seat by purchase. that he was very nervous over taking the ironclad oath which made him swear he had paid no money to secure his election. He watched the others march up and swear without winking, and then stepped boldly forward. "If those fellows can stand it I can," he said.

Something of that spirit must have nerved Mr. Silas Seymour, Republican candidate for State Engineer, when he wrote:

"I fully approve of the principles of civil service re-form, and also of the bill passed by the last Legislature in relation to that subject, and if reselved to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor I shall do everything in my power to render the law effective."

It is within a month that Mr. SEYMOUR removed an honest and efficient Democratic deputy to make room for a grocer whose sole rec ommendation was that he was a Stalwart Re-

That excellent paper the News-Journal of Cincinnati advocates changing the laws of Ohio so that the State elections shall be held in November, as they are in other States. All right,

HENRY C. NELSON, the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Twelfth district, should receive the earnest support of every independent citizen. As a member of the last Senate he was untiring in the public service and honest in the discharge of every duty dovolving upon him. If ability, integrity, and industry are recognized, Senator Nelson will be redlected by a largely increased majority.

ROBERT HAMILTON, a sterling Democrat and an honest man, should be sent to the State Senate from the Sixteenth district as a rebuke to the jobbers and corruptionists who have turned the district into a rotten borough.

According to Dr. Rosse, who has twice risited Alaska in the revenue steamer Corwin, the principal vices of the natives of that Territory are " a fondness for games of chance and an uncontrollable craving for alcoholle drinks. Gambling and inebriety, however, are not peculiar to uncivilized people, and doubtless have not been wholly unknown even to the portions of the army and the navy in times past sta-tioned on the shores of Alaska. But Dr. Rosse adds that unscrupulous traders are now ministering to one of these weaknesses by sending to Alaska the vilest liquors, consisting of cheap, highly inflammable alcohol a little colored; and or this stuff they got the Esqu furs. As these rascals not only poison the natives, but defraud the revenue, by labelling their villainous fluid bay rum. Jamaica ginger. and so on, it is in every way imperative on the Government to break up their business.

To the long list of murders, assaults, and blackmailing schemes perpetrated in the compartments of English railway cars is to be added the terrible attack of a madman on a defenceless traveller. A less phlegmatic person than JOHN BULL would be startled into doing away with these cars, but he probably knows that both class distinction and custom are to much for him.

In the Eighth district in this city there are two Democratic candidates for the office of State Senator. One of them is JOHN W. BROWNing, who has been Senator for the last two years. The other is JAMES DUNNE. assured that it is impossible that Mr. Brown-ING should be elected, owing to the dissatisfaction felt by many people with his conduct during the last session, while Mr. DUNNE is supported not only by a large body of Democrats, but by an extensive mass of citizens who are outside of the Democratic party. Under such circumstances we advise every one who wishes that a Democratic candidate should be elected to vote for Mr. DUNNE.

Republican newspapers like the New York Times and Poughkeepsie Eagle have furnished many excellent reasons why Mr. Louis F. Pays is unfit for any public office. He should not get half the Republican vote for State Senater in the Fifteenth district. The Democratic nominee, Mr. Thomas Newbold, is a gentleman and a scholar for whom every Republican

can take pleasure in voting. The rumor that King Luis of Portugal, being weary of the liberal agitation, contemplates igning the throne, is a queer one. Perhaps this monarch might get advice from King Louis of Bavaria, whom liberal agitation does not worry at all. Not long ago an African sovereign. King Kopper Kalkali, sought to avoid the calamity of wearing a crown by abdication : but either his subjects or the resident English traders got on his track, dragged him from his hiding place, and set him up on his throne again. Whether King Luis thinks that the Portuguese would do as much for him is not clear; but it would hardly be safe for him to abdicate with a hope of being recalled. Republican ideas have made strange progress of late

The Brooklyn Eagle devotes considerable space to setting forth the advantages of Brook-lyn as a place for holding one or both of the National Conventions in 1884. It proposes to have the delegates housed in Coney Island and New York hotels, and to have a wigwam in Prospect Park. There is a breezy freshness about this suggestion, to say the least, and if Mr. Seth Low's young friends propose to carry out their avowed purpose of landing their hero in the White House some day, now is their time to subscribe for a wigwam. The Convention ! sure to be held in Brooklyn when Mr. Low is nominated for President, and it will be handy when he runs for Governor in 1885.

There should be no uncertainty about the effection of Senator James Mackin in the Thirteenth district. He is an able and experienced legislator whose services the State can-

WHO WILL WIN IN PENNSILVANIA?

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The total vote cast in the Governor's election in this State last year was 745,315, divided among the four can-didates, Democratic, Republican, Independent Republican, Prohibition and Greenback-Labor. Of these the combined Republican vote as represented by the aggregate poll of the regular and independent candidates, was 359,332. The Democratic candidate, Gov. Pattison, received 355,791 votes, or 3,541 less than the aggregat of his two Republican competitors. A change of 2 per cent. would make a difference of 15,000 in the total. There are 76 counties in the State. These are divided into 3,565 voting precincts. A loss to the Republicans of two votes in each of these voting districts, would reduce their otal to 3,589 below Pattison's total. A corresconding increase in the Democratic vote would oring the Democratic majority up to 10,000. These are small items in detail, but work amazingly important results in the aggregate. it is for this reason, that estimates of the com ng election only cast doubt on the issue, and eave the most experienced figure men in a fog sources of information. Your Harrisburg corespondent last week clearly demonstrated hese facts but to the close observer here where access is obtainable to the headquarters

these facts, but to the close observer here, where access is obtainable to the headquarters of both parties, some insight may be had not within reach of those less fortunately situated, by which to measure the probable result.

The nominating Conventions of the two parties were held at the State capital within a fortnight of each other, the Republicans having assembled on July 11, and the Democrats on the 1st of August following. At that time and for a month previous, the indications all pointed to Republican success. To prove this it is only necessary to recall the history of the events. For the lepublican nominations there was a very considerable centention. Several candidates were named for each of the two places on the ticket, and both the gentlemen themselves and their friends entered into an active and carnest contest for success. The Democratic Convention presented a widely different aspect of inflairs. The offices went begging and the nominations were conferred on the gentlemen chosen without solicitation, though there were those without solicitation, though there were those who detected in the Republican ranks a speck of war that promised hope. That this matter may be fully understood it would be well to recall a few incidents. In the Convention of 1889, which nominated Garfield for President, Senator Cameron offended many of his former friends. Among the number were M. S. Quay, S. A. Lorch, Gen. Siegfried and others. In the Independent division led by Wolfe in 1881 these men were held to allegiance by promises for the future made by Quay. That gentleman earnestly urgod measures of conciliation on Cameron in 1882, and proposed as a step in that direction to put Wolfe on the ticket for Lioutenant-Governor. Cameron was averse to this scheme, however, and absolutely refused to be conciliated. He took Magee into his his confidence instead of Quay, and rode rough-shod over the olive-branch plan of his late lieutenant. Quay accepted his defeat and pockoted his his its associates.

Another incident magnified

accepted his deleat and pocketed his humiliation, but held out a signal of danker to his late associaties.

Another incident magnified this dissaffection. In 1878, when Hoyt was the candidate for Governor, the desicerate straits into which the party had been driven compelled the employment of large sums of money. Quay was the Sate Chairman, and Kemble's bank the depository of the funds. During the last few days of the contest Quay overdrew his account to the extent of \$36,000 giving individual paper and property as security. After the election, his appeal for funds to reimburse himself was unheeded, and after every means had been exhausted he accepted the inevitable, and stood the loss. In 1880 John Gessna was the State Chairman. After Maine had gone Democratic, John Weish and other diletante Republicans put their shoulders to the wheel and raised fabulous sums for campaign purposes. When the committee treasury was overflowing, Quay applied to Cossna to pay him the overdraft of 1878. Cessna consulted with Cameron, and concluded that the money would do more good in Indiana, and accordingly refused Quay's proposition, and remitted a large sum to Dorsey. This made bad blood, and Quay secowed ominously. In 1881, during the Senatorial deadlock, Cessna tried to get himself named as the compromise candidate, and would have succeeded but that Quay refused to assent. Thus he squared accounts with one of those who had off-onded him. He awaited the opportunity to get square with the other. The rejection of his conciliation scheme in 1852 didn't mend matters.

who had othered tim. He awaited me opportunity to get square with the other. The rejection of his conciliation scheme in 1882 didn't mend matters.

This year Lorch and Siegfried asked Quay to nominate their friend and townsman, J. A. M. Passmore, for State Treasurer. Quay consented, and assured them it would be done. Cameron was consulted, and he also agreed. C. L. Magee was also taken into the council, and he protested his willingness to aid the work. Cameron then sailed for Europe, leaving Magee as sort of trustee of his political estate. A few days before the Convention, Magee brought William Livesy out as a candidate against Passmore. Livesy was utterly unknown. He had served some years as Magee's personal clerk in Pittsburgh, and on the election of Treasurer Butter in 1879 was appointed to a clerkship in the State Treasury as Magee's man. Upon the accession of Baily to the office, Livesy was continued and credited in the same manner. When Cashier Nutt was shot and killed, Livesy was promoted to fill that post. This is his personal and political history. No one knew more concerning him. When his candidacy was announced, Quay, in some alarm, demanded an explanation of its meaning from Magee. That gentleman without earnestness. Quay was satisfied, When the Convention met, however, Magee found Cameron's influence by proxy combined with his own could not force the nomination of his man. His course was at once determined, and he succeeded. Quay was deeply offended, and Magee undertook to reconcile him. His arguments to this end were unique as well as convincing. He said: I am interested in banks; your interests lie in railroads and other corporations. The Treasurer controls the deposits and the Auditor-General directs the corporations. They seemed man and more properties and the Auditor-General directs the corporations.

positions. I have secured my man for Treasurer. You mame yours for Auditor-General, and I will aid you in securing his nomination. Quay was not satisfied, but he is philosophical. He grumbled, but named his man in the person of Mr. Jerome B. Niles, who was nominated, and the problem seemed to be solved.

Passmore's friends were not satisfied however. They waited on Quay and threatened vengeance. Quay protested his own indignation and hurled all sorts of Invectives and impressions at Mageo. To prove his faith that he might may be proved his pent-up wath. In all parts of the State, newspaper columns bristled with his rhetorical thunderbolts. Like Livesy's candidacy in the beginning, these utterances may have been Pickwickian. But they sowed the seeds of dissensions, which quick-ened and grew and prospered until they are now spread all over the State, and are rank ripe for the harvest on election day. Meantline Livesy's friends began a counter movement against Niles. His record as a member of the Legislature on the subject of prohibition, his votes against the set to relieve building and loan associations from taxes, his opposition to the Grangers' tax bill, his votes against every measure of relief to the laborers of the State, and other objectionable features of his public record have been fully set forth and are being distributed. Besides, it is known that both in Pittsburgh and this city Magee's friends will sacrifice Niles in order to press their own callidate to the from.

The becoming apparent in all parts of the State, Republicans are losing hope, and the Democrate are growing correspondingly in confidence. In the rural counties the greatest apathy prevails in the Republican fand, the Democrate set in a tripe hand, carriers and the party quarrels. It is traceable in a large measure to the party management. Mr. W. U. Hensel, Chairman Cooper, of the Republican committee is not he other hand, carriers and dilatory. Hensel selects his agents with masterly independent of which deserves success.

The local conte

et in this city may get 10,000 majority. That leave it 10,000 short of enough to succeed.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

Notchalef's Letter to the Canr-Row a Pris

oner Valued a Gifmpse of the Sky. A St. Petersburg despatch of Oct. 22 says that the new Nihilist journal, the Messenger of the Will of the People, contains a letter from the Nihilist prisoner Netchaieff to the Czar. The original letter was written in blood. It says:

"Sin: On taking charge of the fortress, the new Commandant Ganetsky addressed his subordinate officers in the ravelin on the event of March 13. The character of the speech, and also the fact that it was made in the hall not far from my ceil, showed to me that it was intended for my ears. And, indeed, I heard every word of it. But his intimidation did not reach its aim. The indirect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten ms. It showed me only that, under the indirect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten ms. It showed me only that, under the indirect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten ms. It showed me only that, under the indirect threatening of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten ms. It showed me only that, under the individual continuation of the late events, even the highest representatives of the Administration have lost their heads and their feeling of personal dignity. If for no fault of mine, he did not aggravate my low the me of the Administration have lost their heads and their feeling of Personal Ganetsky, the third of the feeling of the Administration o

"I write this with my nail in my blood. S. N. In December, 1882, Netchaies was tortured by the Warden, and soon after was found dead.

### The Man to Win With.

From the Lawrenceburgh Begister. We do not expect the Republican politicians to take off their hats and hurrah for Holman; but it is certain, if Holman is a candidate, either for President. Governor, Senator, or Congressman, he will be elected, and receive a large number of Republican votes for any one of the above named offices voted for by the people He is fully competent to fill any of the offices named and the party who asserts otherwise does it through is norance of Judge Holman's ability, or with a wilful desire to misrepresent him. No gentleman mentioned for any of these important trusts has a greater fund of knowledge, and is more fully versed in all the branches of literature that go to make up an accomplished states man, than Judge Holman. His learning is varied, and any one who wishes to inform hunself on this subject needs but to converse with him to be convinced of the

truth of our declaration. Knowing the ability of Judge Holman, and being fully acquainted with the qualities he possesses that would make him a popular candidate for the Presidency, we are not surprised that Tax Sun, the Boston Globe, the Philadelphia Times, the San Francisco Examiner, the Chicago Times, and the Cincinnati News-Journal, the leading papers of the great cities of the United States, should speak so favorably of him. He is the people's friend, and when they are given an opportunity to ex press their appreciation of his worth it has always been with complete satisfaction. With Holman, therefore, as a candidate for President, the Democracy can be assured of success; it may be doubtful with others. With him, whether it be for Governor or President, it will aucceed.

#### Mr. Chapin's Answer to Mr. Davenport. I have read Mr. Davenport's letter. My proposed question for Mr. Davenport to answer was whether "the increase in taxation is not more than ac

The tax rate of 1883 is 3.25 mills, making the aggregate taxes \$0,334,836.31; the tax rate of 1892 was 2.45 mills, making the aggregate taxes \$6,820,022.20; the increase in taxation is \$2,514,814.02. These are Mr. Davenport's figures. They are not disputed.

The question which I proposed may therefore be re-

"Do not free canals and his (Mr. Davenport's) reserve policy account for more than \$2,514,814.92 of the taxes of 1883?"

stated as follows:

If Mr. Davenport really desires to snawer this question he can readily do so by stating, first how much of the taxation of 1883 is accounted for by free canals; and, sec-end, how much of that taxation is accounted for by his (Mr. Davenport's) reserve policy. Do these two a added together, equal, exceed, or fall below the sum of 82 514 814 021

I said that these two amounts would exceed \$2.514. 814.02. I repeat my assertion more in detail: Mr. Davenport's reserve policy compelled the levying of \$1,000,000 more by taxation than would otherwise have been necessary the difference between the taxation chargeable to caunals in 1882 and the amount so chargeable in 1883 is over \$1.749.000. These two sums added together exceed the increase in taxation (i.e., \$2.514.812) by more than \$225.000. Mr. Davenport's letter does not deny thin.

Instead of making such a denial, he culogizes what he calls the "Republican policy" of 1882. The Legislature of 1882, like that of 1883, was Democratic in both branches, and if \$2.000 are property wishes to praise that branches, and if \$2.000 are property wishes to praise that 18.000 are property in the second property in the second of the property in the second propert the difference between the taxation chargeable to canal

# Make No Mistake About Him ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mayor Low's friends are arguing that If Mr. Hendrig is as talested as the Democrats declare be in it is arrange that The Sen never found it out, but kept him at work in Broakin as a reporter for ten years. How is that? BROOKLYS, Oct. 29.

Mr. Hendrix was an able and faithful reporter for the newspaper, and he was also a constant contributor to its editorial columns. His yaluable services have alway been appreciated, and he has more than once had an op-portunity to engage in other branches of newspaper work in this office, but he long ago gave us to understand that he preferred to identify himself with Brooklyn. There are few journalistic positions which Mr. Hendrix could not fill with credit to himself and to the newspaper that employed him. To all who have seen and heard him in his campaign he has given good evidence of his ability. There need be no mistake about Mr. Hendriz's fitness to be Mayor of Brooklyn

> Save the Porests. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The duty of preserving the forests that en-velop the sources of the Hudson is so obvious that no one but an idiot of a lumberman would think of dis-

OFER-TAXATION.

Its Effect on the Political Situation.

em the American Grocer and Dry Goods Chronicle. In 1860 this nation began a new experience in taxation. We were plunged into a life and death struggle for the existence of our institutions, and it was the beginning of the most ex pensive war of modern times. At the commencement of the war (1861) the total debt of the United States was \$90,580,873, and in 1866 when the army was disbanded and war ac counts settled, it reached the enormous sum of \$2,773,236,173. As an honorable people, we were bound to pay the debt, dollar for dollar

were bound to pay the debt, dollar for dollar, with interest, and resolutely did the nation get to work to do it. The people submitted in order to accomplish the herculean task, to the necessary taxation without a murmur, determined to place the country's credit as high as that of any nation in the world. This we succeeded in doing, and now the credit of the United States is not second to that of any nation upon the globe. This has been necessary taxation which came into power in 1860.

Having paid since 1855 nearly \$1,300,000,000 of the dobt refunded the balance so as to reduce the annual interest charge from \$160,997,697 to \$51,436,709, or from \$4.29 to 95 cents per capita, and the country being in a good financial position, taxpayers naturally thought that this generation had done its share of paying what is generally termed the "war debt," especially as the nation has reduced its bonded indebtedness so that outstanding bonds are needed as a basis of security for national bank note circulation and for the investment of trust funds, which cannot weil be invested in other securities. The people are right in calling a halt in taxation when the Government takes from its citizens money worth from six to eight per cent, interest, for the purpose of paying of bonds bearing three per cent, interest, and that are payable at the pleasure of the Government.

Seemingly the Republican party has not ap-

eight per cent, interest, for the purpose of paying of bonds bearing three per cent, interest, and that are payable at the pleasure of the Government.

Seemingly the Republican party has not appreciated the situation, and has shown little disposition to reduce the taxation that a costly war entailed. Greedily have they held on to "war taxes" notwithstanding an overflowing treasury, knowing that the reduction of the national debt was working a positive finjury to the nation. Is it any wonder that the thought has come to the minds of thinking taxpayers that the Republican party, as a party had "fulfilled its mission," and that relief from taxation could not be obtained while it continued in power? In our opinion, these reasons, and these alone, are the true cause of the wonderful changes that are taking place in the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic parties, as shown by the result of the elections last fall in the different States, and these elections last fall in the different States, and the results of the election in Ohio this month. It may properly be said with truth that local issues in some degree contributed in making the great change wrought in the political situation in New York and Ohio. We feel assured, however, the great underlying reason is that the Republican party has driven from its ranks thousands upon thousands of taxpaying voters, who think that the relief demanded from taxation cannnot be obtained by keeping it in power. The relief grudglingly given by the tariff and revenue tax laws of March, 1883, was forced by the result of the fall election of 1882. The Democratic House of Representatives should have the greater portion of the credit of doing that. Even now the officials of the present Administration do not ovince a disposition to construe the law of March, 1883, literally, and in the interest of the proper to read "the handwriting on the wall," so plain to outsiders, "that taxation must be brought down to the lowest point that will simply pay the expenses of the Governmen

### Ex-Gov. Hugt Beelines to Speak for the

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29 .- One of the great cards which Chairman Cooper has been relying on in the present canvass was the reconciliation of ex Gov. Hoyt. He was announced to address the Wilkesbarre meeting on Saturday evening, but failed to put in an appearance, and the omission was explained in the Philadelphia papers on the ground of his sickness. It is true that the ex Governor is sick, and would have been unable to attend the meeting even if so disposed, but the facts are that he had no intention of attending the meeting, and was announced without his consent. It is also true that he corresponded with ex-Attorney-Geheral Lear on the subject, and said that the only reason that could induce him to fill the engagement was that it would afford an opportunity to express his opinion concerning the Cam-eron Ring. He moreover suggested that, owing to his infirmity, Mr. Lear might go as his substitute and perform that righteous work in his place.

Why Irish Flags were Not Displayed. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When layor Low caused a display of flags on the occasion of the bridge opening, the Queen's birthday, he was asked why the harp and shamrock, the Irish flag, was no ong the colors exhibited on the City Hall and public

wildings. He sneeringly replied:
"Ireland is not a nation. It has no claim as such,"
Irish nationalists who seek to divert votes to Low had better explain the why and the wherefore to their coun-. On that day the absence of the gr comment of the people. FOR IRRLAND.

## For Judge Maynard.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I noticed the editorial in THE SUN of last Sunday which referred to the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State and the crusade which the liquor dealers are supposed to be making against him on account of his prohibitory ac-tions in the Legislature. I fully agree with you that there is not sufficient reason for any liquor dealer to vote against Judge Maynard for Secretary of State.

President of the Peckskill Liquor Dealers' Association

### Narrow Escape from Being Burled Alive.

From the London Standard. VIENNA, Oct. 16 .- A ghastly story is reported when the mourners were horrifled to see the coffin lid begin to move, and the linen shroud gradually appear, until the corpse at last sat up. The man said that he had throughout his illness heard all that had been said. He was aware they thought hun dead, but he was unable to make any sign. From the graveyard the man was taken

### Is the Use of Tobacco Inturtous

From the St. James's Gazette, Oct. 17. The crusade against tobacco is carried with unmitigated ferocity. At the meeting of the "Eish Anti-Tobacco Society and Anti-Narcotte League" danchester, on Monday, statements were made resp. lish Anti-Tobacco Society and Anti-Narconic League" at Manchester, on Monday, statements were made respecting the effects of tobacco catomatest, even more than the peralectors weed itself, to destroy the nerves of smokers. Among other evils which were said to be the result of smoking, the following were specially enumerating a special and the said of the properties of the said to be the result and the said of the recording to the said the respiratory organs, hervous diseases generally.

One currous fact was mentioned with deep regretamely, that "of late years emoking had increased among medical students." It is really uncomprehensible how those who are being educated in the art of preserving health should at the same time adopt a certain method of desiroying their own. Not the least meianchaly part of the affair is the fact that these smoking needical students are developing into doctors who will it they do their duty, feel bound to cut off their patients cogars and pipes.

The Builder of the Bridge.

A man of genius, skill, and care Planted the towers' foundations well, And stretched the bridge across in air, A mighty modern miracle His eager hand and active brain Were hard at work while others slept,

And in the causson's ceil of pain

lits vigils consciously were kept. The labor of a life was this-The borden and the toil were his, Ere fame had breathed its lightest breath

Under the strain be broke and fell. And every inch was true and sure.

There stood an angel at his side.

A woman brave and strong and bright;
His work was here, his hope her pride; the was his staff, his voice, his light.

The wonder nearly finished, then ame the reward of pain and care, Loud praise from all exultant men Except our Mayor millionaire.

He ant upon his little throne, And said: "The master mind must go! No longer let his deeds be known, Quick exit Roebling! Thus saith Low!"

He did not go. In rightcous wrath The people rose, and sternly said That he who blazed that any path Should finish it, alive or dead

Still Rochling lives, with honest pride The laure s he has won to wear. The brave, bright woman at his side; But where is now the militounire!

#### SUNBEAMS.

-John Simpson caught a buffalo fish weighng seventy two pounds in the canal in Louisville, Ky.

—An order to vaccinate all of the pupils in the public schools of France has revived opposition to

-Escalais is a new Paris tenor with a surpassingly fine voice and great skill in using it; but, also, he is so short and fat as to be ridiculous in the

heroic rôles of grand opera.

—A baby lived only five minutes, but in that brief existence had time and ability to say, "Faming for five years!" Plenty of people in Michigan believe the story, and are alarmed by it.

-Montana language expressive of the difficulty of climbing a very steep hill: "You'll have to stick your toes into the face of nature clear up to your elbows if you want to cross that divide." -Hindoo coffee suppers are fashionable in

the church circles of Fort Wayne. The girls act as waltresses, in Hindoo costumes, as to the style of which a clergyman has felt constrained to remonstrate. -Archeological diggers at Canterbury,

England, found a score of ancient exceletors, some Roman urns of red ware, a fragment of a highly descrated Bonnan bowl, and curious flint instruments.

—In Warsaw a ladies' school, which is under the patronage of the Empress, has been searched by the police, and one Russian teacher and eight pupils were arrested on the charge of having helped to propagate Nihilist writings.

-The quite genuine Princess de Cerchiari has become a concert hall singer in Paris. It was only last winter that the city had a similar scandal in the debut of Claire Gambetta, a cousin of the ex-President of the Chamber, in a variety theatre.

—Dick Luke is the owner of a whole coat

DICK Little is the owner of a whole coat mine in Michigan, and yet he is not much of a capitalist, for it is a very small property. He personally worth the only tunnel, into which he crawls in the morning, to get out an average of a ton of coal before night. -Three Kentucky brothers were married

on the same day two years ago, and they came as near to simultaneously getting divorces as the courts would permit, the three suits being instituted at one time, and the decrees being granted within a week of each other. -The New Albany woman who paid \$350 to gypsies to rid her of a witch neighbor's deviltry is

angry because the law officers have compelled a return of the money. She declares that the country is not free in which a person can't spend her money as she pleases.

—Prof. Holeman of Philadelphia has made experiments in the effect of sound on the colors and shapes of soap hubbles. Being reflected on a screen, they were at first a bluish gray. An intonation of the voice through a tube connected with a bubble first brought out a number of black spots on the reflection; and these were succeeded by a bright green mingled with pink. The same tone always caused the same

with pink. The same tone always caused the same on, but had no control over the color, -The very tallest men in Great Britain, averaging 5 feet 9\(^1\_4\) inches and upward, are found in the Scotch counties of Resoudbright, Ayr, and Wigtows, the three bothians and Berwickshire. The next tailest (09 to 69\(^1\_4\) inches) prevail in other Scotch counties and in the North and East Riding of Yorkshire. The next (69)4 to 60 inches) in the frish provinces of Munster and Connaught and the northern English counties of Cum-berland and Westmoreland. The lowest (60)4 to 67 inches) are found in Middlesex and the counties around Loudon

and the lower half of Wales.

Russia appears to be losing her preeminence as the granary of Europe in face of such com-peting countries as America and India, but whether or not she can yet claim to be a great manufacturing country may be seen from the fact that, according to statistics lately compiled in the Ministry of Finance, there are just 17,176 large manufactories and works of all kinds in the 52 provinces—an extent of land as big as the rest of Europe—with not more than 800,000 work people employed. This total does not include 15,272 small es-tablishments of the peasants of not more than five are wrought, and has been calculated for the purpose of regulating infant and female labor in works and factories.

-Quite a fever of commercial enterprise, comparatively speaking, has prevailed in Russia during the last two years, its chief centre being Moscow. A great deal of it has, perhaps, been all talk and show, for here has been an endless number of exhibitions (one bas just closed at Riga), commissions, and congresses; but some good must come out of this in the end, and considerable progress has undoubtedly been made. There have been caravans sent to Merv with wares for the Turcomans, steamers despatched to almost unknown places on the eastern coast of the Caspian to bring goods from cen-tral Asia, the petroleum trade on the Caspian has as-tonished everybody, commercial delegations have been sendto open up trade with the Balkan pennsula, and so on.

-La Presse Médicale Belgesays that a mysterious personage recently installed himself as a doctor in the most frequented part of the Faubourg Montmar-tre, Paris, to whose presence admission could oulv be gained after infinite questionings. His assumed name was foreign, and his servants were bound over to secreey. This difficulty of access and air of mystery seted as a tremendous advertisement, and his consulta-tion room was soon so besieged that the attention of the police was attracted. A Commissuire demanded an in-spection of his diploma. To his surprise the doctor showed perfectly anthentic documents. "And now that you have assured yourself. M. Commissaire," said the octor, "do not betray me; for if my patients come to

know that I am a mere doctor of the r Paris, I shall see no more of them." -The French army is certainly better than it was in 1870, but is not considered by Lord Welseley and other military authorities as yet either solid or in a state of preparation when compared with Germany The different classes, it is true, are beginning to pass our of the reserve into the territorial army, which means that the field army is complete on paper. But the successive changes, due to restlessness, have so altered the army again and again that the number of men trained by no means equals that of the trained soldiers in Ger-many. The French have a fair mobilization scheme on paper, but at the best it would not work as well as that of the Germans, which has been well tried, while the French has not. Then the French cavalry is indifferent, and to crown all, the French cannot put their hands on

a single trusted leader, military or political, since Chang

and Gambetta went.

-According to the Manchester Guardian, not only have various operas recently given in Cotton-opolis been distinctly heard and appreciated at a dis-tance of twelve to fifteen miles, but the hearing has been accomplished under conditions of a novel and agreeable character. In one case the audience was composed of a fashionable dinner party, who, while discussing soups and entrees, listened at the same time to the music of the Bohemian Girl." The Gypsy chorus, says the Guardian writer, "came in with the grouse, and during the dessert we were listening to the mutual protestations of Thad-deus and Arline, the audience enjoying the music almost as much as those in the theatre, while its performance could certainly be as safely criticised as if we had been present there." Evidently the telephone has a great future before it, and it is within the range of possibility that at no distant day society will take the operas and

plays generally as a gastronomic relief -The Dean of Bangor, England, speaking the other day at a meeting held to further the establish ment of courses of instruction in practical cookery in the elementary schools, said that if he had his own way there would be much less ten drinking among people of all classes. Oatmeal and milk produced strong hearty, good tempered men and women, whereas excessive tea drinking created a generation of nervous, discontented people, who were forever complaining of the existing order of the universe, scolding their neighbors, and sighing after the impossible. In fact, he suspected that over much tea drinking, by destroying the calumess of the nerves, was acting as a dangerous revolutionary force in England. Tea drinking renewed three or four times a day made men and women feel weak, and the result was that the tea kettle went before the gin bot-tle, and the physical and account and the physical ite, and the physical and nervous weakness that had its origin in the had cookery of an ignorant wife ended in ruin, intemperance, and disease.

-"I have never been able to understand," says Labouchere in the London Truth, "the reason why bouillons (soup shops), as they are termed in Paris, are not established in London and in our great provincial cities. Duval, who started them, made a large fortune. He was a butcher, and he determined to retail good meat, well cooked. He took several large rooms with plenty of light, neatly decorated, and in which there were a number of white marble tables. A person going in re-ceives a card, on which the cost of the different plats, wine, &c., &c., is marked. Girls dressed in caps, aprons, and sleeves of plain cotton, serve. They are strong clean, and do not aspire to the flirtation non-sense of barmaids. The girl, on serving a customer, makes a cross against the article served. The customer, on going out, hands his card to a woman at a counter. who reckons up in a second the price of the breakfast, lunch, or dinner. Duval's son inherited his fortune, and having spent it in ministering to the wants of Miss Cora

"earl, out his throat." A PLAY ON WORDS.

Assert ten Barren love day made
Dan woo'd her hart buy might tan day.
Butt won knee fanged sided marry hymn,
The crewel bell may dancer neigh.
Lo atter fee the vein knee side
Ant holder often offal pane.
A lawes nown touched knot terse sole—
Ilia grama was sover awi Lynn vane.

"Owe, beam my bride, my deer, rye proy.
And here mire size beef ore rye dye;
Oak casts mean knot in soon may whigh—
Yew are thee apple love me nigh!"
She herd pan new we truly space
Key was of noble beeth, and bread
Too loft; mean and hie reasow.
The air too great testates, 'twas head.

"Ewe wood due better, sir," she hald.
"Took court sam mother girl, he wean—
Ewer knot mice sile, like hever share.
The throws domestic azire quean."
"In due, no fare hat zerily wais—
Aisle waiste know farther size on thee!"
Oft took the nay bring porte to a fine.

Oft tooth the nay bring porte to a fine and through himself fin tooth the sea